

THE MATHEW

VOL. II.

MATHEWS C. H., VA., T

JAPS ANNIHILATE RUSSIAN FLEET

An Official Announcement of Great Victory is Made in Tokio.

TWELVE WARSHIPS ARE SUNK OR CAPTURED.

Battle Begun Saturday, Continues Throughout Sunday—A Running Fire Fight Between the Fleets, in Which Togo is Said to Have Lost One Cruiser and Ten Torpedo Boats—All the Russian Ships Not Engaged.

Tokio (By Cable).—It is officially announced that Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet has been practically annihilated.

Twelve warships have been sunk or captured, and two transports and two torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk.

Six Russian Ships Sunk.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—F. B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, announces that three dispatches have been received at the State Department from the Far East. These report that the Japanese Government officially announced that its fleet engaged the Baltic squadron in the Straits of Tsushima Sunday, and that the straits were held, the cannonading being heard from shore.

The first dispatch is as follows: "Tokio, May 28.—Japanese fleet engaged the Baltic squadron this afternoon in the Straits of Tsushima, which was held; cannonading heard from shore." The American Consul at Nagasaki reports that the Russian battleship Borodino and four other Russian warships and one Russian repair ship have been sunk by the Japanese in the Straits of Korea.

His dispatch is as follows: "Nagasaki, May 28.—Japanese sunk the Russian battleship Borodino and four more warships and a repair ship." Another report intimates that two battleships were sent to the bottom, the Orel having shared the fate of her sister-ship, the Borodino. This latter report states that three smaller vessels were sent to the bottom, and it is believed in Washington that they were of the cruiser type. Both reports agree on the rumored sinking of a repair ship. Mr. Griscom also reports that the Russian Baltic fleet is said to have sunk an American merchantman about May 20 off Formosa.

The Battleships Described.

The battleships Orel and Borodino are of 13,516 tons displacement each, heavily armed, well protected and were designed to make 18 knots. They measure 397 feet by 76 feet, with 26 feet draft, and both have a lofty spar deck fully 30 feet above the water line, extending from the bow to the quarter deck. Forward is mounted a pair of 12.4-inch guns in a turret protected by 11 inches of Krupp armor. Another pair of guns of same size is mounted aft. There are 30 other guns of the intermediate battery, and the vessels carry two submerged torpedo tubes and two above water.

A special feature of the vessels is their vertical longitudinal bulkheads of inch

armor, running throughout the whole length of the ship at a distance of 9 or 10 feet inboard from the ship's sides, designed to localize the effect of a blow from a torpedo.

These vessels were built at St. Petersburg at the New Admiralty dockyards, and were among the finest battleships afloat, being equipped with every known device to make them formidable fighting machines at sea.

Japs' Losses Put at Eleven.

Thingtau (By Cable).—There is a running naval engagement between the Russian and Japanese fleets in the Korea straits near the Islands of Oki. It is reported that the whole Russian fleet is not participating, all the slower vessels having steamed around Japan. The Japanese losses so far are stated to be 1 cruiser and 10 torpedo boats.

Reports Russians Fleeing.

London (By Cable).—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Russian fleet has been dispersed, that several Russian ships have been disabled and that the remainder are in flight, with the Japanese pursuing.

"Both Lost Heavily."

Paris (By Cable).—Intense interest has been aroused here by the news that a naval battle has been fought between the Russian and Japanese fleets. Official and diplomatic quarters are without advice, most of the information reaching Paris coming through press dispatches forwarded from the United States. These dispatches are prominently displayed in the evening editions of the newspapers and are eagerly commented on.

The Temps reproduces a dispatch from Rome saying that the Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Mirabello, has received a cablegram from Cebu giving a rumor that a battle of the most violent character has been fought, in which both combatants suffered serious losses.

All the newspapers display a tone of extreme anxiety over the result.

The Temps pays a glowing tribute to Admiral Rojestvensky's skill in preparing his squadron for the final encounter and to his audacity in taking the route where the Japanese were strongest.

The Echo de Paris' St. Petersburg correspondent says that a letter has been received from Admiral Rojestvensky written six weeks ago, in which the Admiral said he desired to reach Vladivostok without a combat if possible, but that he would do nothing to avoid an encounter.

without mourning tributes. The services will be the occasion of a notable tribute of respect.

A member of a French-American banking house said:

"Baron Alphonse was the leading spirit of the Rothschilds in their relations with practically all the Governments of Europe."

"Besides the colossal task of financing the indemnity which France paid to Germany after the Franco-German War of 1870-71, he actively carried on relations with other Governments. In Italy these included both the Government and the Vatican finances."

"The house also has large interests in Spain, largely controls Austria's railroad development and held considerable parts of all the old Russian loan issues. The house, however, has not exercised a controlling influence in the new Russian loans."

"The large industrial interests of the house in Russia include the petroleum fields of Baku. The house has also had considerable dealings with American securities through the Belmonts, J. Pierpont Morgan and John W. Gates, including Louisville and Nashville and the Atlantic Coast Line transactions, and also has extensive interests in mines in California."

Baron Alphonse was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, a member of the French Institute and a commander of the Legion of Honor. He leaves two children—Baron Edouard and Baroness Beatrix. He has two surviving brothers—Baron Gustav and Baron Edmond.

President Loubet, Premier Rouvier and many other officials, financiers and diplomats called at the Rothschild residence during the day to express their condolences with the family.

Tradition has it that the Rothschilds were the only family in the world who showed no hesitation, but the announcement of the death of Baron Alphonse Rothschild produced little or no effect.

WARSAW SCENE OF HORROR

Eight Killed and a Hundred Wounded in Riots.

COSSACKS FIRE ON THE MOB.

A Remarkable Conflict Between the Respectable Jewish Socialist Class and the Disreputable Element—Crowds of Men and Boys With Axes Smash In the Doors of Disreputable Houses.

Warsaw (By Cable).—The riots between the classes of Jews continues with even greater ferocity.

The disturbances continued all day, and were still in progress late at night. Eight persons have already been killed and 100 wounded, 19 seriously. The damage to property has been considerable. There has been no pillaging, but the destruction of the furniture in the various houses has been absolute.

The mob, armed with axes, smashed the doors and windows and brought the furniture out on the streets, where they broke it into small pieces. The owners of the furniture in attempting to defend their belongings were attacked, beaten and even killed. Knives and revolvers were used freely and many persons were terribly injured.

A correspondent spent several hours in the disturbed district, but did not see a single active policeman. During the day patrols occasionally appeared, but they regarded the proceedings as merely spectators.

The character of the disturbances is unprecedented. The whole affair is a conflict between the respectable Jewish socialist classes and the disreputable Jewish element. There are conflicting stories as to the origin of the trouble.

One report is to the effect that the respectable Jews, tired of hearing the members of their race called keepers of disorderly houses, thieves and usurers and other opprobrious names, resolved, as the police were receiving bribes for protecting disreputable houses and persons, to take the matter into their own hands.

Another report has it that Jewish roughs, in the guise of members of the Bund were levying blackmail upon shopkeepers, thus enraging the Socialists. In any case, the Socialists seemingly determined on a crusade against the undesirable persons of their own race, with the result that crowds of men and boys are now systematically ruining the disreputable houses.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed when the crowds visited the better section of the city and demolished apartments filled with costly effects. Wardrobes, pianos and mirrors were thrown out of the windows. The mob in the streets left open spaces for the falling articles and then completed the work of destruction.

In one place a quantity of valuable jewelry was taken out and deliberately smashed with stones.

The whole affair was carefully organized. The leaders were supplied with the addresses of the owners of disreputable houses, and scarcely a single resort in Warsaw escaped destruction.

SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY.

Nephew of Mrs. Stanford Offers Reward For Evidence of Poisoning.

Schenectady, N. Y. (Special).—In response to a telephone query from this city, Welton Stanford, who is now at his summer home at Lake George, said that he had offered a reward of \$1,000 for proof that his aunt, Mrs. Leland Stanford, of San Francisco, who died in Honolulu from the effects of poison, and information leading to the conviction of the person who administered it.

He stated that he had received official reports of her illness and death from the attending physicians from Honolulu, and that he was not satisfied that she died a natural death. He further said he believed that she died from the effects of poison, and that no examination of certain capsules administered to Mrs. Stanford during her illness had been made. Mr. Stanford was not named as a beneficiary in her will, although he inherited a large sum after the death of Senator Stanford, her husband.

Fatal Crash in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga. (Special).—Two men were killed, one fatally injured, two probably fatally and three slightly injured in a collision between a passenger trolley car and a Louisville and Nashville coal car on Augusta-Aiken Railway. The accident occurred at the foot of a steep grade several miles from Augusta, near Clearwater, S. C. The coal car broke away from the motor car at the top of a hill and swept downward for several hundred yards, acquiring such momentum that when it collided with the passenger car returning to Augusta it ground the lighter car into kindling wood.

Sold Lots of Territory.

Peoria, Ill. (Special).—Harry Wilmering, manager of the United States Roof Paint Company, has been arrested by United States officials here. He is charged with using the mails to defraud and with selling so-called "blue-sky" territory extensively in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other States. There are five counts against him. His alleged operations are said to have netted thousands of dollars.

Ogden's Wrecked Special.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—As a result of a recent official investigation because of the wrecking of Robert Ogden's special train near Green River, April, the Southern Railway Company has been ordered to discharge Ogden and his conductor.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

The Latest Happenings Condensed.

Reading.

Domestic.

Superintendent Agnew, of the Orleans Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, appealed to the judge of the Juvenile Court to assist in putting down the traffic in young girls, which has become quite a trade in Philadelphia, the United Gas Improvement Company's president sending a letter to the City Councils withdrawing an offer which caused the municipal corporation to purchase the land.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease was held in her home, in New York, by two burglars, who held a revolver to her head and robbed her of \$110 in cash and \$30 worth of jewelry and silverware.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador to the United States, arrived in New York on the steamer Campania on his return from a short visit to England.

The City Council of St. Thomas, Ont., has petitioned the Canadian government to revoke the order to deport the American officials of the Pere Marquette Railroad.

Frank Barker, convicted of the murder of his brother and his brother's wife in Lincoln, Neb., has agreed to spring the trap and be his own executioner.

Ignazio Trentanelli, an Italian banker, was arrested in Cleveland, O., on the charge of embezzling money deposited by his fellow-countrymen.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has denied the petition for a new trial for Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, convicted of murdering her husband.

There was another slump in May in the Chicago pit, the attempt to cover the market proving a disastrous failure.

The receiver was ordered to take charge of all the offices of the brokerage firm of Haight and Egan in Connecticut.

Nat Crump, the outlaw, shot Clay Grubb at Salisbury, N. C., Monday, was captured after being badly shot.

The Monument National Bank of Charlestown, Mass., failed to go into liquidation.

The Norfolk and Southern Railroad has been sold.

Louis Levin, formerly in business at 119 Bleeker Street, who was arrested in Baltimore and convicted in New York of grand larceny in the first degree on the complaint of William Meyer & Co., who were one of the many firms that accused the defendant of swindling, was sentenced by Judge Fister to not less than three, nor more than three years and one month, in state prison.

The motion of Frank B. Lord, which sought to restrain the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from liquidating the company, was granted by Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

At Winona Lake the report of the committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on forms of worship was recommitment. The question will come before the next General Assembly.

At Fort Worth, Tex., the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church voted against federation, but continued its committee for conference with other branches of the church.

At the meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church, in Springfield, O., Mrs. P. A. Heilman, of Baltimore, was elected president.

The First National Bank, of Barberton, O., has been ordered closed by the Comptroller of the Currency on the ground that the bank is insolvent. The capital stock is \$50,000.

At Birmingham, Ala., Isaac Waltes, secretary of the Mississippi Cannel Coal Company, was mysteriously murdered in front of his home during Thursday night.

Jesse B. Anthony, superintendent of the Masonic Home, at Utica, N. Y., dropped dead just after reading the burial service over an inmate of the home.

One man is dead and several are seriously injured as the result of a combat among rival gangs on the East Side of New York.

Former Judge Alton B. Parker made an address before the Illinois State Bar Association on "The Lawyer in Public Affairs."

Charles H. Van Brunt, presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, is dead.

At Topeka, Kan., Secretary Shaw gave assurances that the government is not facing bankruptcy.

According to New York advices, new interests have entered the Norfolk and Southern Railway.

At Peoria, Ill., Richard Higgins was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Nellie Thomasson.

Foreign.

Forty-two persons were arrested at Naples prior to the sailing of the steamer Neckar for New York, in connection with fraudulent efforts to ship undesirable emigrants to the United States.

The Russian Imperial Council has ordered universal recognition of foreign passports, thus meeting recommendations of the United States about discrimination against American Jews.

King Oscar declined to sign the law creating a separate consular system for Norway, and the ministers tendered their resignation, but the King refused to accept them.

The American consular corps in Sweden presented the retiring American minister, W. W. Thomas, Jr., with a handsome silver loving cup as a mark of esteem.

The Chilean cruiser Presidente Pinto foundered off the Island of Chilo, and it is reported her commander, Captain Whiteside, committed suicide.

Emperor William returned to Berlin, after nine weeks' absence from the German capital, looking well. He unveiled a statue of Emperor Frederick at Charlottenburg.

Fire on the White Star liner, the Titanic, at her dock in New York, destroyed the ship's lifeboats.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER

The Latest Happenings Condensed.

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GREAT FINANCIER DEAD

Alphonse De Rothschild Also a Philanthropist.

FAMOUS FOR HIS MANY CHARITIES.

Leading Spirit of the Bankers Rothschild in Their Relations With Governments of Europe—Financed the Indemnity Which France Paid Germany After the Franco-Prussian War.

Paris (By Cable).—Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the French branch of the banking house bearing the name of Rothschild and governor of the Bank of France, died at 4.30 A. M. of acute bronchitis, aggravated by gout.

The eminent financier had been sinking slowly for many days, but there was no apprehension that his death was imminent. He first took to his bed two weeks ago. Several rallies gave promise of his recovery. Two days ago the Baron began to fail rapidly, and his condition assumed a disquieting form. Although he kept up an animated conversation with members of his family and the old servants, the patient became very weak, and entered upon a comatose state in which he died peacefully. The announcement of the Baron's death caused widespread regret, for, besides his position in the financial world, Baron Alphonse was known for his lavish charities, one of the latest being the gift of \$2,000,000 for the relief of working-men's homes.

The funeral will be quite simple, according to the custom of the Rothschild family, including a plain coffin.

Peter Palmer's Brother Dead.

Chicago (Special).—Milton Palmer is dead at his residence here. He was a brother of Peter Palmer, and for many years was partner in the dry goods business. After the great fire here

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

J. Hagenbart, of the National Association, interested himself in his arguments. There should be a large expenditure upon the American meats.

He called upon President Roosevelt and urged him not to call a Congress.

Dr. Doza, the new Columbian, arrived in Washington with his credentials to

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